

DUDEKOV, A. Ya.

Formula for determining the amount of ferment for the fermentation of cream.
Mol. prop. 13, No 6, 1952.

DUDENKOV, Arkadiy Yakovlevich; KIVENKO, S.P., retsentsent; BOGDANOV, V.M.,
retsentsent; LUSHIN, M.G., retsentsent; AKIMOVA, L.D., redaktor;
CHIBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

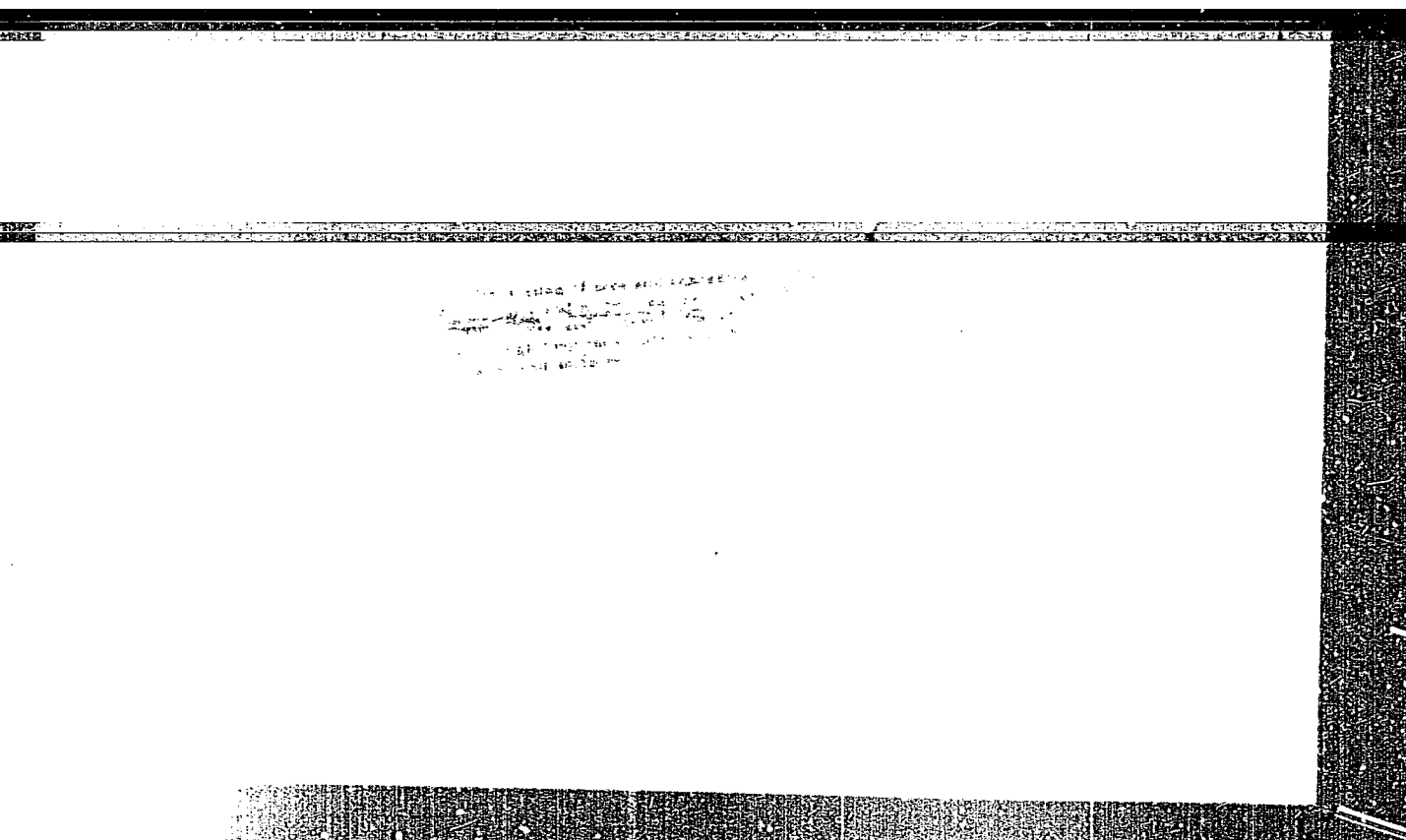
[Testing and processing milk at receiving points] Priemka i pere-
rabotka moloka na pervichnykh predpriyatiyakh. Moskva, Pishche-
promizdat, 1957. 127 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Milk--Analysis and examination)

DUDENKOV, Arkadiy Yakovlevich; KIVENKO, S.F., inzh., retsenzent;
BOGDANOV, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
BOGATAYA, L.M., red.

[Receiving and processing milk in primary enterprises]
Priemka i pererabotka moloka na pervichnykh predpriia-
tiakh. Izd. 2., 4 spr. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Fishche-
vaia promyshlennost'," 1964. 119 p. (MIRA 17:6)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420018-0



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420018-0"

AUTHOR: Dudenkov, S.V.
Livshits, A.K. and Dudnikov, S.V. 281
TITLE: The stability of flotation foams. (K Voprosu o stabilnosti
flotatsionnykh pen.)
PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnye Metally" (Non-ferrous Metals),
1957, No. 1, pp. 14 - 23, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the present work was a more detailed study than so far available of the effect of "extinction" of three-phase flotation foams under the action of added collectors. No satisfactory explanation of this effect has yet been advanced. The stability of foams was determined from the time of the breakdown of a foam formed by standard shaking of 25 ml of solution with mineral powder in a glass cylinder provided with a ground stopper. Galenite, sphalerite, quartz and gumbrin, ground to various degrees of fineness were used as the minerals. It was found that the stability of three-phase foams, formed by suspensions of sulphide minerals in solutions of foaming agents, decreases and can be reduced to 0 by adding xanthogenate if these suspensions contain dissolved salts of lead and copper (oxidation products of the minerals or introduced as activators) and if the concentration of foaming agent is less than a certain critical value; with increasing xanthogenate concentration the concentration of foaming agent necessary for providing a given stability to a three-phase foam increases. Foaming extinguished by xanthogenate can be renewed by adding

The stability of flotation foams. (Cont.)

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flotation suppressors.

The stability of three-phase foams, formed by suspensions of non-metallic minerals (quartz), containing barium atoms introduced as activators, falls and can be reduced to zero when sodium oleate is added.

The stability of foams formed by suspensions of sulphide minerals not containing dissolved lead or copper ions either does not change or increases on adding xanthogenates. The stability of three-phase foams formed by suspensions of non-metallic minerals also increases on adding a collector, provided the introduction of a collector does not result in the formation of insoluble reaction products with the pulp ions.

The stabilising action of mineral particles on the foam depends on their nature and size. Addition of fine particles of gangue minerals to suspensions of sulphides stabilises a three-phase foam, clay particles being more effective than quartz. Medium-sized ($-0.074 + 0.044$ mm) sulphide mineral particles have a greater stabilising action on foam than finer particles (-0.044 mm).

The direct reason for the fall in the stability of a three-phase foam on adding collectors is the formation of insoluble hydrophobic products from the reaction of xanthogenates with copper and lead ions or of sodium oleate with barium ions (and

The stability of flotation foams. (Cont.)

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alkaline-earth metals).

The experimental results obtained provide explanations for the poorer foam formation and greater expenditure of foaming agent in the flotation of some oxidised and sulphide lead and copper ores, in the zinc flotation of polymetallic ores and in the flotation of ores containing carbonaceous shale.

There are 19 references, of which 12 are Russian, and 12 figures.

DUDENKOV, S. V.

137-1958-3-4533

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Livshits, A. K., Dudnikov, S. V.

TITLE: Employment of Oxidizing Reagents in the Separation of Collective Concentrates (Primeneniye reagentov-okisliteley dlya razdeleniya kollektivnykh kontsentratsiy)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13, pp 67-72

ABSTRACT: Investigations were performed on the employment of oxidizing reagents for the separation of Cu-Pb concentrate (C). After subjecting the C to an oxidizing agent (calcium hypochlorite), the flotation of Cu minerals (chalcopyrite) is depressed to a greater extent than the flotation of galenite; thus it is possible to permit the major portion of galenite to be floated away with the froth, while the chalcopyrite remains as the chamber product (first method of separation). If the C is treated first with an oxidizing agent (calcium hypochlorite, persulfate of ammonium) and then with sulfurous acid, then primarily the Cu minerals are converted to froth, while galenite remains as the chamber product (second method of separation). Optimal separation results,

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137-1958-3-4533

Employment of Oxidizing Reagents in the Separation of Collective Concentrates

equivalent to those achieved with the bichromate method, were obtained by employing persulfate of ammonium and sulfurous acid. The Authors describe the mechanism of the proposed flotation separation method employing oxidizing agents.

A. Sh.

Card 2/2

DUDEN KOV, S.V.

137-58-5-8747

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 4 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Livshits, A. K. , Dudnikov, S. V.

TITLE: Reduction of Butyl Xanthogenate Consumption in Flotation Processes (O sokrashchenii raskhoda butilovogo ksantogenata pri flotatsii)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 16, pp 13-15

ABSTRACT: A report on the results of experiments performed in a number of milling plants in the Soviet Union in an effort to reduce the consumption of butyl xanthogenate (establishment of flotation procedures and study of the possibilities of replacing butyl xanthogenate with ethyl xanthogenate and frother reagents, particularly those containing cresyl and xyleneol).

1. Butyl xanthogenate--Applications 2. Ores--Flotation A. Sh.

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SOV/136-59-7-3/20

. AUTHORS: Dudnikov, S.V., Livshits, A.K.

TITLE: Influence of Collectors on the Degree of Dispersion of Air Bubbles

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 7, pp 14-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The volume and stability of flotation froth depends on the size and number of air bubbles. The authors have used a nephelometric method (Ref 8) in which a time is determined which is approximately proportional to the total air surface: with a constant rate of solution aeration the value of the time increases with falling bubble diameter. Figs 1 and 2 show the time (seconds) as functions of concentrations in distilled water of some frothing agents and of various xanthates, respectively. The dependence of the time on potassium butyl xanthate concentration in water with various concentrations (1-5 mg/litre) of monoethyl tetrapropylene glycol ester is shown in Fig 3. The presence of heavy-metal salt in the frothing-agent solution profoundly effects the time vs. xanthate consumption relation (Fig 4 shows curves for zinc sulphate, lead acetate

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.Influence of Collectors on the Degree of Dispersion of Air Bubbles

and copper sulphate). For a more detailed study of the influence of collectors on air-bubble dispersion a given portion of the chamber was photographed with transmitted light and a type Zenit-C camera, the bubbles then being measured and counted on the photograph. A high sensitivity film (300 GOST units) was used with 1/500 sec. exposure at an aperture of 8. The film was examined on a type 5 PO-1 "Mikrofot" device with a 35 cm focal-length objective at a magnification of 16. The results showed (Fig 5) that on introduction of xanthate the mean bubble size in copper-sulphate or lead-acetate solution increases appreciably, that in zinc-sulphate solution remaining practically unchanged. The size distribution of bubbles in frothing agent solutions containing the heavy-metal salts is shown in the table. Total quantity of bubbles is shown as a series of functions of bubble diameter in Fig 6 for potassium butyl-xanthate consumption of 50 - 0 mg/litre, similar but flatter curves were obtained with ethyl or β -ethoxyethyl potassium xanthates. The dependence of

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Influence of Collectors on the Degree of Dispersion of Air Bubbles

mean bubble size on the concentration of butyl, ethyl and β -ethoxyethyl potassium xanthate at a constant concentration of monomethyl esters of tetrapropylene glycol and lead acetates shown in Fig 4. The authors briefly discuss the factors (particularly the nature of the precipitate formed) influencing bubble size and note that their present results confirm their previous (Ref 9) conclusion that fine, insoluble hydrophobic precipitates promote air-bubble coagulation. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

Card 3/3

DUDENKOV, E.V.; LIVSHITS, A.K.; SHAFETEV, R.Sh.

New method of characterizing the dispersion of air in solutions
of frothing reagents. Sbor.nauch.trud.GIMSVETMET no.16:89-101
'59.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Flotation—Equipment and supplies)

DUDEMKOV, S.V.

Reducing the consumption of butyl xanthate at the Dzhezkazgan Ore
Dressing Plant. Sbor.nauch.trud.GINTSVETMET no.16:144-152 '59.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Dzhezkazgan--Ore dressing) (Xanthic acid, Butyl)

LIVSHITS, A.K.; ~~DUDENKOV, S.Y.~~

Effect of the solid phase on froth stability. TSvet. det. 33 no.11:
23-28 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Flotation)

DUDENIKOV, S.; LIVSHITS, A.; PASHOVKIN, A.; YEVSEYEVA, A.; BARLAUKHOV, M.;
VARTANYANTS, S.; RABINOVICH, A.

Results of the industrial tests of the OPSB frother at the
Kadzharan ore-dressing plant. Prom.Arm. 5 no.9:41-45 S '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh
metallov (for Dudenkov, Livshits). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
gornometallurgicheskiy institut Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva
Armyanskoy SSR (for Pashovkin). 3. Kadzharanskiy kombinat Soveta
narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR ~~(for Yevseyeva, Barlaukhov,~~
Vartanyants, Rabinovich).

(Kadzharan—Ore dressing—Equipment and supplies)

DIDENKOV, S.V.; LIVSHITS, A.K.

Using flocculants for the thickening of Zyryanovsk Ore Dressing
Plant concentrates. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:
263-272 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Zyryanovsk—Ore dressing)

DUDENKOV, S.V.; LIVSHITS, A.K.

Effect of modifier-reagents on the stability of flotation
froths. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:273-278 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Flotation)

LIVSHITS, A. K.; DUDENKOV, S. V.

"Some factors in flotation froth stability."

report submitted for 7th Intl Mineral Processing Cong, New York, 20-25 Sep 64.

69308

~~28(1), 25(5)~~

S/118/60/000/02/007/024

1001/D001

~~28.1000~~

AUTHOR: Dudnikov, V.G., Engineer

TITLE: Contactless Measurement in Automated Production

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1960,
Nr 2, pp 26-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is given on a new measurement technique for checking work dimensions in machine tools during the machining process, e.g. of rolling mill rolls in grinding machines, where other than contactless measurements are not possible. The first experimental measuring instrument (Figure 1) is an electronic device with a small sensitive element (transmitter) (Figure 2). The transmitter has two electromagnetic resonant circuits (emitting and receiving). The working block (Figure 3) has "6Zh8" and "6N7S" tubes. The "6Zh8" tube is a pentode and works as a "LC" generator with a frequency of 275,000 cycles. The transmitter is connected to the instrument by a flexible screened wire and can be moved.

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Contactless Measurement in Automated Production

up to 1.8 m away from it. The instrument can be also employed for measuring the distance to a metal in any nonmetallic medium, for determining the thickness of dielectric coating on metal, revealing metal particles in loose dry matter on band conveyors, automatically recording the quantity of such particles and signaling their presence. The presence of cutting fluid does not impair accuracy. It is expected that the method will be used in program-controlled machine tools for checking work piece dimensions, showing the movement of machine components, counting the work pieces and the r.p.m., etc. It is particularly valuable for experiments, as it makes possible the measurement of high-speed displacements at a small distance. In impact process investigations it can record an undistorted picture of a brief deformation on the object under investigation or oscillation processes with

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Contactless Measurement in Automated Production

50,000 oscillations per second. For measuring the maximum displacement value, a memory device has to be used which consists of a "DG-Tz27" diode, a capacitance and one electronic tube. When using the "MPO-2" oscillograph, the deformation process during a percussion can be recorded on a film. There are 2 diagrams and 1 photograph. ✓

Card 3/3

DUDENKOV, Yu.A.; SOFIYEV, D.S. [Sofiev, D.S.]

Production of rindless cheese in the Irkleyev Factory.
Khar. prom. no.4:28-31 O-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

27720

S/120/61/000/003/033/041

E073/E535

9.2582 (1055)

AUTHOR: Dudenkova, A. V.

TITLE: Sealed molecular generator

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.3, p.180

TEXT: A sealed molecular generator with continuous flow of salammoniac was developed. For maintaining vacuum in the generator, activated, liquid nitrogen cooled, carbon is used. The generator consists of two glass tubes 1 and 2, 95 mm diameter each, the connection between which is along a flat ground surface (flanges). Quadrupole condensers 4 and a resonator 5 are fixed to the diaphragm 3 by means of metallic uprights. The resonator is tuned by means of a 3 mm brass rod, the end of which protrudes to the outside through bellows. The ammoniac is fed through a branch pipe 6 at the end of which a grid 7 is fitted. For freezing out the ammoniac two coils 8 are welded onto the bottom side of the diaphragm 3; the ends of the coils are led to the outside through vacuum seals. Liquid nitrogen is fed into both coils and this ensures efficient cooling of the diaphragm. The glass tube 9 of 40 mm diameter, 150 mm length is filled with
Grid 1/3

Sealed molecular generator

²⁷⁷²⁰
S/120/61/000/003/033/041
E073/E535

activated carbon. The generator works on a line $I = 3$, $K = 3$ ($F = 23870$ Mc/s), whereby the voltage on the quadrupole condenser is 12 kV and the pressure of the salammoniac in the stream is 10^{-5} mm Hg, the consumption being about 10 mg/hour. The gas pressure in the generator does not exceed 2×10^{-6} mm Hg. The duration of continuous operation under generating conditions is up to 10 hours and depends on the time it takes for the 8 mm hole in the diaphragm to become clogged up with salammoniac crystals. There is 1 figure.

[Abstractor's Note: Complete translation.]

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut AN SSSR
(Physics Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1960

Card 2/3

L 33441-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WH/JD

ACC NR: AP6013522

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/002/0180/0182

AUTHOR: Dudenkova, A.V.; Krasil'nikov, A.I.; Nikitin, V.V. 46

ORG: None 8

TITLE: Installation for growing single crystals of unstable semiconductors

Source: Priboiy i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1966, 180-182

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, single crystal, semiconductor single crystal, single crystal growing, indium arsenide 2

ABSTRACT: An improved apparatus for the growing of compound semiconductor single crystals of groups III - V elements is described. Chamber pressure was kept in balance with the stabilized pressures of the component vapors over the stoichiometric melt surface. Smooth lifting and rotation of the growing crystal was provided by an electromagnetic system. Minimum contamination was assured by sealed quartz design and efficient operational procedures. A review of prior art and a drawing of the apparatus are given together with recommended procedures. Authors thank N.G. Basov for his attention and help, and V.K. Kulikov, P.A. Safonov, P.K. Pashkov, V.P. Shchedrin and T.A. Shevelev for aid in the installation adjustments. Orig.art. has 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 12Feb65/

ORIG RFP: 000/

OTH RFP: 006

Card 1/1 *slj*

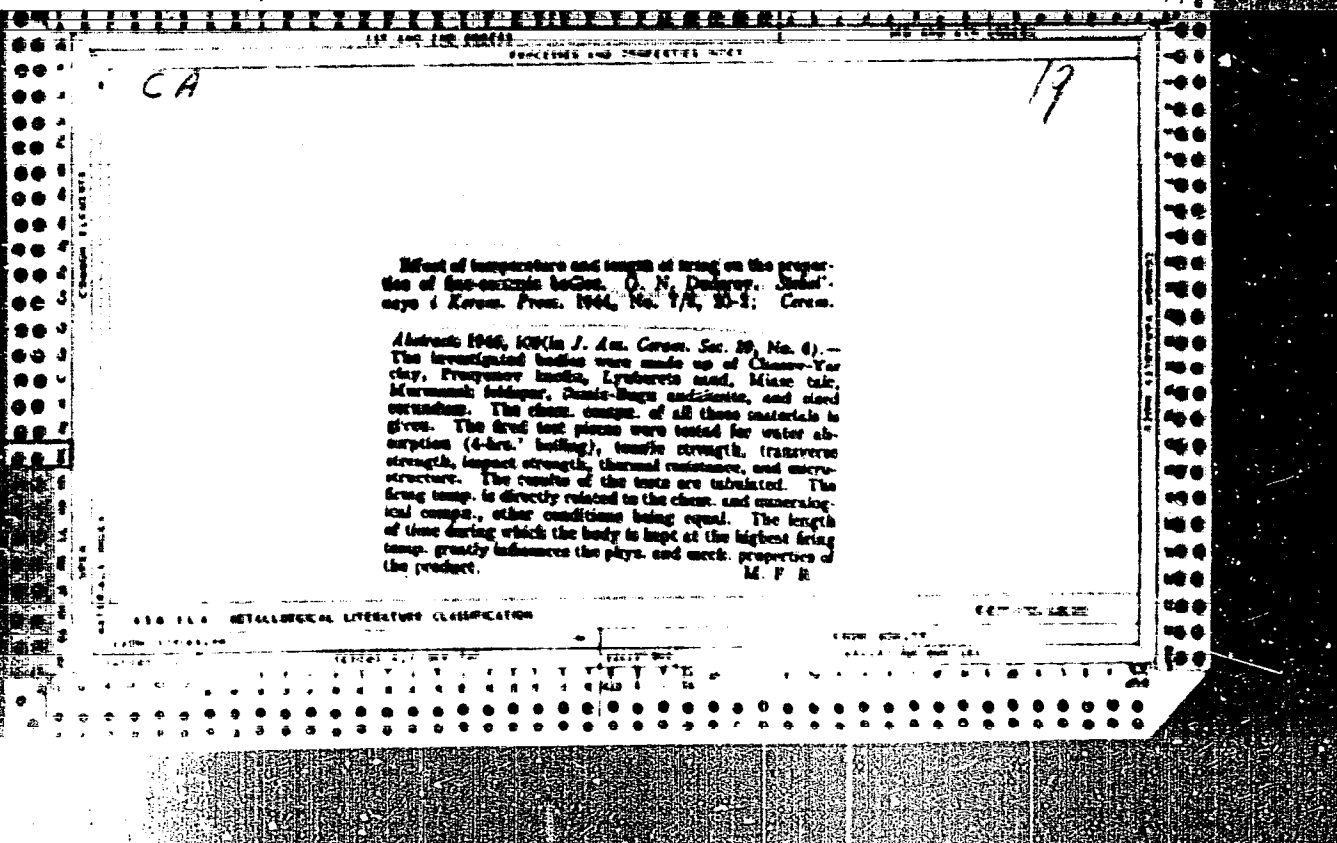
UDC: 548.352:621.315.592

TROITSKAYA, A.M., DUDENKOVA, L.YA., BORISOVA, L.A.

Sanitary aspects of air in shcoolhouses based on bacteriological indicators. Gig. i san. 23 no.8:80 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

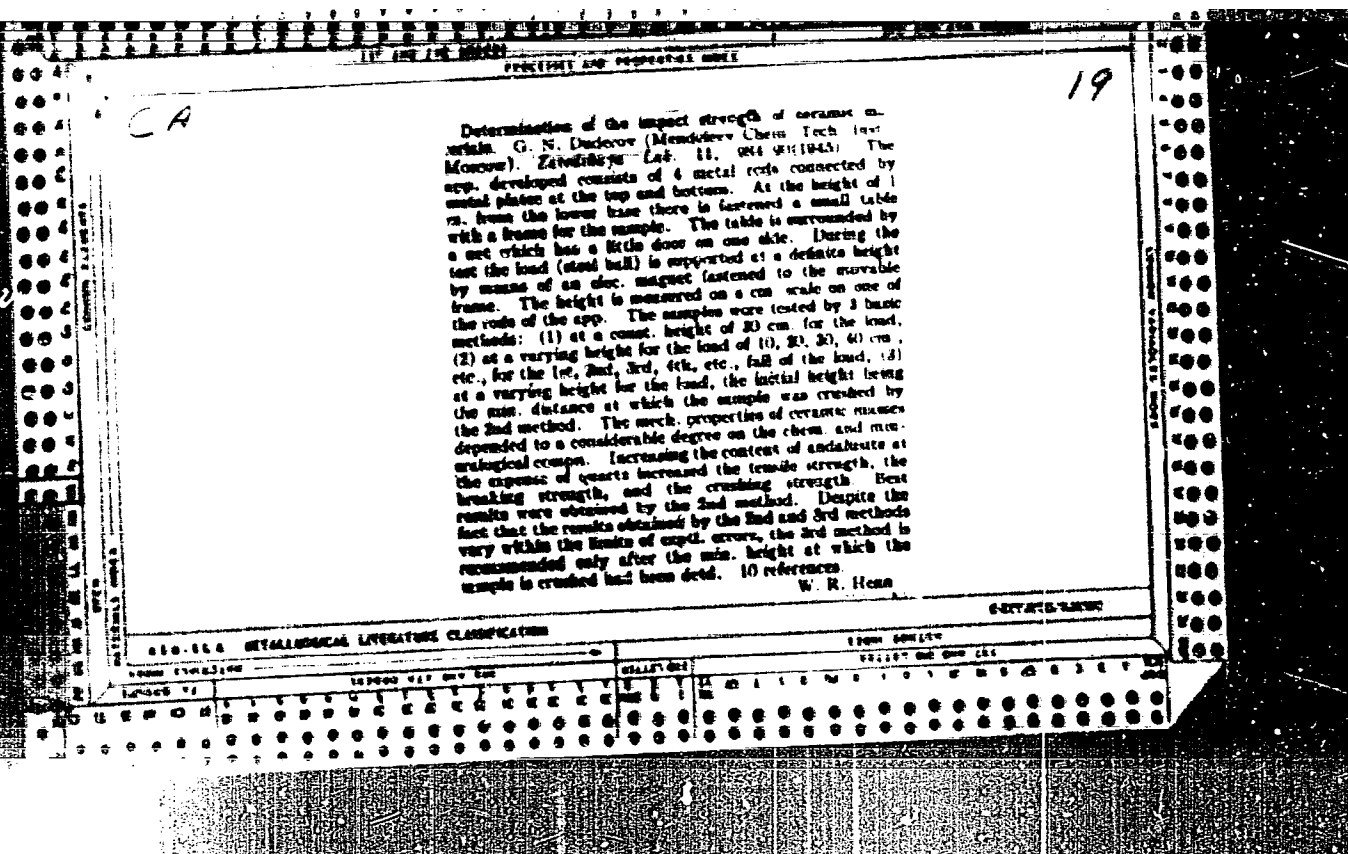
1. Iz Ivanovskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii:
(AIR--BACTERIOLOGY)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

... (1) / DWT (m) / EPT (c) / EPT (n) 2 / EPT (1) / EPT (1) / EPT (1) ...



Manufacture of lightweight brick with combustible additions. G. H. Johnson. *Strat'nyy i Kerm. Prom.* 1944, No. 9, 12-13; *Ceram. Abstracts* (1944, 12) in *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* 31, No. 1) - A study was made of the effect of the size and grain size of arg. addns. (wood charcoal, wood coal) on the physicochem. properties of lightweight brick prepared from various clays and also the effect of temp. and composition of firing. In *Ceram. Soc. Trans.* 1944, No. 1, p. 10, the fusion point of 1740°, and analyzed SiO_2 65.5, Al_2O_3 24.2, and Fe_2O_3 1.0%. The prop. was of Latician clay with a water absorption of 12.5% and a fusion point of 1735°. The clay was ground to 2 mm., the content to 1.5 mm., and the coal to pass through a sieve having 144 openings per sq. cm. The workability of the batches became worse with increasing wood-char content but an increase of content of 20 wt. had little effect on the workability. Firing was carried out in a lab. furnace of 0.25 cu. m. capacity. Working was natural. With increasing content of arg. addns., the gas permeability and water absorption increased, but this was accompanied by a decrease in air and firing shrinkage, bulk wt., and resistance to fracture and crushing. An increase in the grain size of the addn.

of 0.2 to 4-5 mm. brought about a greater increase in gas permeability than in water absorption. Resistance to crushing and fracture falls sharply with increasing grain size of the addns. The bulk wt. decreases proportionately with increasing water absorption. Firing shrinkage decreases with increasing grain size of the addns. Batches using wood coal dried faster and had fewer rejects in drying than those using wood-char. It was more difficult, however, to burn out the coal dust during the firing. The addn. of coal dust produced greater resistance to crushing and fracture along with increased figures for bulk wt. and lower values for water absorption, apparent porosity and gas permeability in comparison with addns. of wood dust. Raising the firing temp. from 1140° to 1230° all types of batches gave increased resistance to fracture and crushing, increased bulk wt. and gas permeability and reduced water absorption. M. F. R.



DUDEROV, G. H.

26320 Zharestoykiye betony. Na tsementnoy svyazke. Sbornik nauch. Rabot po
vyazhushchim materialam. M., 1949, s. 128-40 — Bibliogr: 17 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

DUDEROV, G. N.

Dudarov, G. N. - "Baked ceramic pastes with an increased alumina content," Trudy
Mosk. khim.-tekhmol. in-ta im. Mendeleeva, Issue 15, 1949, p. 142-52, - Bibliog:
8 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

DUDEROV, G.N.

35327. DUDEROV, G.N. Issledovanie vliyaniya tipa ^{glin-na} ~~glina~~ svoystva glino-grafitovykh izdeliy. Trudy Mosk. Khim.-Tekhnol. In-Ta Im. Mendeleeva, Vyp. 16, 1949, S., 87-101

Investigation of the influence of the types of clays on the properties of clay-graphite articles.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. ⁴⁸ ~~48~~, Moskva 1949

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DUDEROV, G.N.

[Practical work on the technology of ceramics and refractories] Praktikum po
tekhnologii keramiki i ogneporov. 2., perer.i dop.isd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1953. 328 p. (MIRA 6:12)
(Refractory materials) (Ceramics)

EUDENKOV, G. N.

Laboratory manual on technology of ceramics (Laboratory Procedure in the Technology of Ceramics). Proizvodstvennoye.

This training manual contains a description of the principal methods of studying raw materials, semifinished, and finished products, and production control methods for the ceramic and refractory industry. Each section includes a brief summary of methods, a description of the most recent apparatus, and instructions for the use of instruments.

The manual is intended for technological institute students specializing in ceramics and refractory technology.

SO: Sovetskaya kniga (Soviet Books), No. 186, 1953, Moscow, (U-6472)

DUDEROV, Grigoriy Nikolayevich, ZALKIND, I.Ya, nauchnyy redakter; KOSYAKINA,
A.K., redakter; ULADALIN, N.N., tekhnicheskii redakter.

[The firing of sintered ceramic materials] Obshchye spetsializatsionnye
keramicheskikh mass. Moskva, Gosizdatve lit-ry po stroit. materialam,
1957. 122 p. (MIRA 10:4)
(Ceramic industries)

137-58-6-12984

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 258 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Dudarov, G.N., Ryzhikov, V.I.

TITLE: On the Application of Aluminum Phosphates as Binders for Highly Refractory Coatings on Metal (O primeneniі fosfatov alyuminiya v kachestve svyazki dlya vysokoogneupornykh pokrytiy po metallu)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta im. D.I. Mendeleeva, 1957, Nr 24, pp 190-198

ABSTRACT: A coating (C) which guarantees protection of metal structures from corrosion at elevated temperatures was developed. Al phosphates were used as a binding agent. It is shown that the fusion temperature of C depends on the ratio between the binder and the filler. High fusion temperatures of C (up to 1960°C) were achieved by using corundum as a filler at a ratio of 1.5 : 1 by weight in relation to the binding element. A maximum strength of cohesion between the metal and the C equal to 92.6 kg/cm² was obtained by using a binder with 1 : 2.06 ratio between Al(OH)₃ and H₃PO₄, with a moisture content of 55-59%. The technique of application of C on metal was described.

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137-58-6-12984

On the Application of (cont.)

In the absence of great mechanical stress the C developed may be applied for protection of metal from corrosion at a temperature of 2000°C when cooling is applied from the opposite side to prevent melting of the metal, as well as at ordinary temperatures.

V.K.

1. Metals--Coatings 2. Refractory coatings--Materials 3. Aluminum phosphates
--Applications 4. Anticorrosive coatings--Applications

Card 2/2

DUDEROV, G.M.; VOLKOVA, N.; BUIKOVA, L.

Conversion to the one-five method in the production of tube
condensers. Trudy: NIETI no. 24:199-208 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Ceramic industries)

DUDEROV, G.N.; MARAKUYEVA, N.A.

Determining torsional deflections in the samples of the sintering
ceramic mass during firing. Trudy MKHTI no.27:205-214 '59.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Ceramic materials)

BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; DUDEROV, G.N., dots.; MATVEYEV, M.A., prof.;
ZALKIND, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;
SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;
GURVICH, E.A., red. izd-va; GOL'BENG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[General technology of silicates] Obshechaia tekhnologiya si-
likatov. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962.
462 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Silicates)

DUDEROV, G.N.; Prinimali uchastnye: ZORIN, N.; TSIKMAN, Ye.; SEROVA, A.M.

Effect of small additions of barium, magnesium, and calcium salts on the firing and technical properties of high-alumina bodies. Trudy MKHTI no.37:148-156 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

DUDEROV, G.N.; Primalni uchastiye: VINOGRADOV, K.P.; DMITRIYEVA, T.M.;
KUCHEROVA, L.R.

Dependence of the strength of bonding between coating and metal
on the method of surface finishing and the type of polyorganic
siloxane adhesive. Trudy MKHTI no.37:189-198 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

DUDEROV, G.N.; CHZHAN SIY-TSUYU

Dependence of the solubility of alumina, quartz, and kaolin
chamotte in a feldspar fusion on the temperature of burning the
mixtures. Stek. i ker. 19 no.7:25-29 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Porcelain)

DUDEROV, G.N.

Using an aluminum phosphate binder in the production of unbaked
refractories. Ogneupory 29 no.10:460-465 '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D.I. Mendeleeva.

The conversion mechanisms of the acid phosphates are essentially differ-

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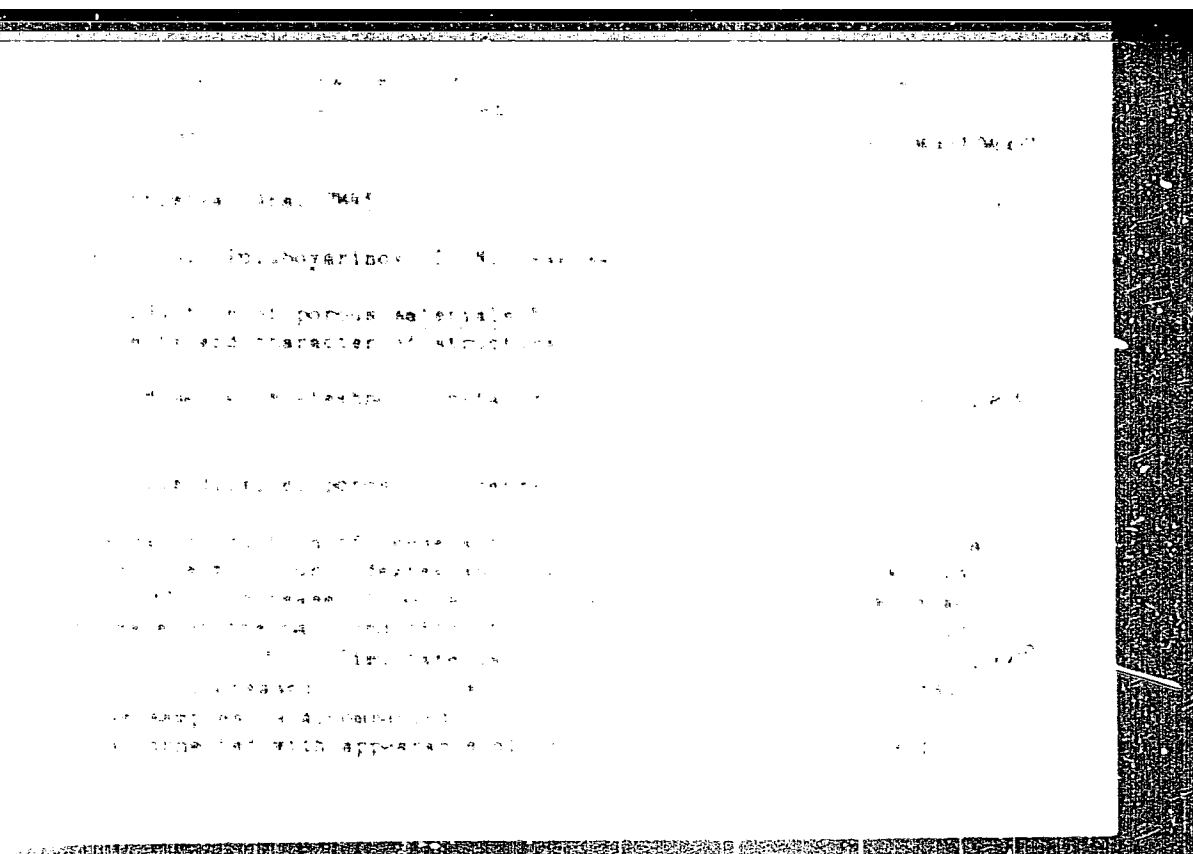
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420018-0"

DUDEROV, G.N.

Quality of highly refractory floaters for determining sulfur
and carbon in metals. Zav. lab. 31 no. 12:1538-1539 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Men-
deleyeva.



... (6-4)

... of sealed asplins. Thorne
... additives, in less than 100

ENCL. 10

DUDEROV, I.G.; POLUBOYARINOV, D.N.

Effect of porosity and structure of corundum refractories.
on their heat conductivity. Ogneupory 28 no.11:518-524 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D.I. Mendeleeva.

DUDEROV, I.G.

System of automatic programming of the temperature control in
laboratory furnaces. Ogneupory 29 no.3:117-119 '64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.Mendeleeva.

POIUBOTARINOV, D.N.; DUDEROV, I.O.

Automatic unit for measuring the thermophysical coefficients
of ceramic materials. Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1410-1412 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni Mende-
leyeva.

ACC NR: AT6036931

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0092/0105

AUTHORS: Dudarov, I. G.; Poluboyarinov, D. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat conductivity of ceramics obtained from pure oxides

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii. Moskovskoye pravleniye. Vysokoogneupornyye materialy (Highly refractory materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1966, 92-105

TOPIC TAGS: ceramic material, heat conductivity, aluminum oxide, magnesium oxide, beryllium oxide, zirconium oxide

ABSTRACT: The heat conductivity of ceramic materials manufactured from pure Al_2O_3 , MgO , BeO , and ZrO_2 was determined. Two different methods for the determination of the coefficient of heat conductivity were employed; viz.: the stationary state method described by A. F. Kolehkhova and V. V. Goncharov (Ogneupory, 1948, No. 9, 401--407), and the thermally programmed method described by Yu. P. Barskiy (Metody i pribory dlya teplofizicheskikh izmereniy, Tezisy dokladov LITMO, 1961). The specific heat of the investigated materials was determined after the method of Z. Ye. Lobanova (Ogneupory, 1939, No. 1, 17--22). The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that the magnitude of the coefficient

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ACC NR: AT6036931

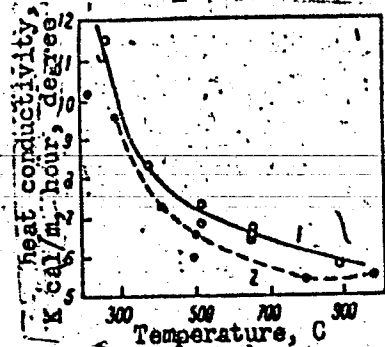


Fig. 1. Coefficients of heat conductivity for MgO ceramic (porosity = 6.4%)
1 - stationary state conditions; 2 - programmed conditions

of heat conductivity λ depended on the nature of the material and its method of preparation. It was also found that the experimentally obtained values for λ were considerably lower than the values for similar materials reported in the foreign literature. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 6 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 02Nov65/

ORIG REF: 018/

OTH REF: 009

GRIGOR'YEV, V.F.; LUK'YANOV, V.F.; DUDEROVA, Ya.P.

Analytical chemistry of uranium. Report No.1: Luminescence method
for determining uranium. Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.2:184-190 Mr-Ap
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Uranium—Analysis)

(Luminescence)

88582

S/075/61/016/001/011/019
B013/B055

2.340

AUTHORS: Luk'yanov, V. F. and Duderova, Ye. P.

TITLE: Studies on the Analytical Chemistry of Uranium. Report 2.
Photometric Determination of Small Quantities of Uranium
Using Bromopyrogallol Red

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1,
pp. 60-62

TEXT: In the present work, bromopyrogallol red is used as reagent for uranyl ions. The reagent forms a colored complex with uranyl ions, which is stable at pH 5 - 7 and can be determined photometrically. A hexamethylene-tetramine buffer solution of pH 6.5 - 7 was used to maintain the required pH level. The absorption curves of solutions of the reagent and the complex appear in Fig. 1, the calibration curve in Fig. 2. The absorption is best measured at 620 mμ. Complex formation is practically instantaneous and its color is stable for at least 24 h. The highest optical density of solutions prepared by the method of Ostrochislenskiy - Zhob was observed at a UO_2^{2+} -to-reagent ratio of 1 to 1 (at 600, 620,

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88582

Studies on the Analytical Chemistry of Uranium. S/075/61/016/001/011/019
Report 2. Photometric Determination of Small B013/B055
Quantities of Uranium Using Bromopyrogallol Red

and 630 m μ). The molar extinction coefficient at 620 m μ of solutions of this compound was $8.8 \cdot 10^3$ (the mean of three measurements). With a Φ 3K-M (FEK-M) photocolormeter uranium can be determined reliably down to a minimum concentration of 0.5 μ /ml (red filter, 3-cm absorption cell, D = 0.04). The most suitable uranium concentration for analysis is between 25 and 250 μ in 50 ml. At these concentrations Beer's law is obeyed. Before analysis, uranium must be separated from accompanying metals, most of which form colored compounds with bromopyrogallol red (Ref. 1). The authors separated uranium by the method developed in 1956 by V. I. Titov, A. A. Lavrova, and Ye. P. Osiko in which uranium is precipitated by α -nitroso β -naphthol as co-precipitant in the presence of Complexone III. Separation from accompanying elements may also be satisfactorily effected by partition chromatography on silica gel. The results obtained in the analysis of standard ore samples are listed in a table. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 Czechoslovakian.

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1959

Card 2/2

DUDERSKIY, A. I.

1. BULYCHEV, N. G., DUDERSKIY, A. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Matches

7. Experiment in introducing cost accounting at the "Revput'" match factory.
Der. i lesokhim. prom. 2, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. May 1953. Unclassified.

DUDETSKIY, A.Ya.

Role of spontaneous perceptions and ideas in the activity of the
creative imagination of schoolchildren. Uch. zap. MGPI no.94:
263-287 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

PYATKOVSKIY, G., inzh.-informator; IVANCHUK, V.; KZHAKHOV, V.;
SIMONOV, M.; KHROMOV, K., zhurnalist (Baku); DUDETSKIY, E.;
TRAVNIKOV, N.

We are living this way. Izobr. i rats. no.12:8-9 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Trest "Kommunarskugol'", Luganskaya obl. (for Pyatkovskiy).
2. Sotrudnik oblastnoy gazety "Krasnyy Sever", Vologda (for Ivanchuk).
3. Starshiy inzh. Kazakhskogo respublikanskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Kzhakhov).
4. Sekretar' Udmurtskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, Izhevsk (for Simonov).
5. Nachal'nik otdela tekhniki bezopasnosti Lyuberetskogo zavoda imeni Ukhtomskogo (for Dudetskiy).
6. Korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i ratsionalizator" (for Travnikov).

DUDETSKIY, E.M.

Over-all mechanization of the manufacture of conveyors for grain-
harvesting combines. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.
inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 16 no.8:29-31 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

AZIMOV, G.I.; LAPINER, M.H.; PCHELINA, V.A.; ORLOV, A.F.; BELUGINA, O.P.;
~~DUDETSKAYA, O.K.~~

Problem of milk secretion. Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 40 no.12:10-14
D '55. (MLBA 9:3)

1. Is kafedry fiziologii zhivotnykh (sav.-zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauki prof. G.I. Azimov) Moskovskogo pushno-mekhovogo instituta
(dir.-prof. V.S. Yershov)

(LACTATION, physiology,

radioactivity of milk from both udders, of blood & of urine
after admin. of radiophosphorus labeled milk into one
udder in goat.)

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive,

labeled milk, radioactivity of milk from both udder, of
blood & urine after admin.)

(URINE,

radiophosphorus, after admin. of labeled milk into udder
in goat)

(BLOOD,

radiophosphorus, after admin. of labeled milk into udder in
goat)

~~DUDITSKIY, A.Ya.~~

~~Some Features of the reproductive imagination [with summary in English]~~
~~Vop.psikhol. 4 no.3:61-73 My-Je '58~~ (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra psikhologii Smolenskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im.
K. Marksa.
(REPRODUCTION (PSYCHOLOGY))

DUDETSKIY, E.M.

Semiautomatic multiple-purpose machine for working wooden strips.
Hil.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform.
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(Woodworking machinery)

DUDETSKIY, E.M.

~~Machine for simultaneous hole drilling and board facing. Biul.~~
tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.12:
41-42 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

DUDETSKIY, E.M.

Unit for the evaporation of caustic soda from drums. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.inform. 16 no.11:
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DUDSV, D.

"Abatement of vibrations."

Radio, Sofiya, Vol 3, No 4, 1954, p. 36

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DUDEV, D.

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DUEV, D.

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DUDEY, D.

"List of radio stations of the Soviet Union and countries of people's democracy on standard waves heard in Bulgaria."

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DUDEN, D.

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Radio, Sofiya, Vol 3, No 4, 1954, p. 46

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DUDEV, D.

"Receivers for frequency modulation." p. 29.

"Lambda radio receiver." p. 35. Vol. 3, No. 5/6, 1954. Radio, Sofiya

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How we can make a disc for the scale. p. 46.

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DUDIC, M.M.,dr.

Development of progeny of exceptionally high gum yielding trees
Pinus nigra from seeds treated with radioactive cobalt 60.
Glas Fir mat SANU 243 no.20:43-52 '60.

DUBIC, Milan, dr., ing., naučni saradnik (Beograd, Baba Vlanjina 43)

Some physical and mechanical properties of the wood of Pinus nigra
Arn. after commercial tarpentining. Tehnika Jug 16 no.12:2112-2116b
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CH₂DIOL, M.M.

Influence of hydrochloric acid-magnesium chloride and hydrochloric acid-calcium chloride mixtures on the balsam secretion of *Pinus nigra*. S. D. Radonavljević and M. M. Dukić (Univ. Belgrade). *Bull. int. chim. Belgrade* 13, 213-214 (1948) (German summary); cf. Hemenland, C.I. 30, 840. — In order to prevent rapid evapn. of HCl from a 25% soln. which is sprayed on the incisions to stimulate balsam secretion, mixts. of 25% HCl with MgCl₂ (1 kg. MgO per 10 l. concd. HCl) and with CaCl₂ (1.19 kg. CaO per 10 l. concd. HCl) were used with good results. With 25% HCl-CaCl₂ the balsam secretion was 20% higher than with 25% HCl. S. Edmund Berger

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The cave as a therapeutic factor. p. 353

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No. 3, March 1956

DUDICH, E.

The problem of Hungarian animal names. p. 157.

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Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 2, no. 2, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), IC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

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Mineralogical composition of the bryozoan layers of the Upper Eocene in the Buda Mountains. p. 337

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DUDICH, Andre, egy.tanar

Research conference on the Danube River in Budapest. Magyar tud 68
no.11:694-695 N '61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem, Budapest és Magyar Tudományos
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A farewell to Academician Dr. Rezső Maucha. Biol tud közl
MTA 5 no.3-4:159-162 '62.

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Tudományos Akadémia Biológiai Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei"
szerkesztő bizottsági tagja; Magyar Tudományos Akadémia
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The remains of the dwelling tube of a tubicolous ringworm in the gravel mass of the Helvetian stage at Alsomatyasfold. Foldt kősz 92 no.1:107-109 Ja-Mr '62.

MESZAROS, Miklos, kandidatus; DUDICH, Endre, dr., Jr.

Outline of the parallization and the history of evolution
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of fossil Bryozoa. Voldt kosal 92 no.3:297-307 J1-0 '62.

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E. Dudich. Foldt kowl 93 no.1:138-141 Ja-Mr '63.